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Editor W. B. THOMAS.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Once again we find ourselves facing another term's work in school, with strength renewed after the Easter holidays. To some of our scholars, this term will be the last in their school life; to others, one decisive of their future careers according as to whether or not they are successful in their respective examinations; to others again, it will mean solid preparation for next year's studies. To all of them may it prove a pleasant task!

We would remind those of our pupils who are preparing for their examinations in June that the work of this term will be broken into by more than the usual number of holidays (due, as all are aware, to the Coronation and the investiture of the Prince of Wales).

One aspect of our school life, we refer to sports, has this term received additional impetus in both schools. Greater zest has been thrown into them than ever before. The girls with their hockey and basket ball; the boys, with their football, hockey and especially fives (which is the rage at present), are certainly turning their attention to a side of life which perhaps has hitherto been neglected.

We are all pleased that Mr. Beanland has made himself quite at home in our midst. It will be a long time before we forget his first introduction to us in the hall, where we listened to him as he addressed us in a speech full of noble ideas and bright hopes for the future. A pleasing feature was the handshake which was given by him to all the boys. We at once realized that Mr. Beanland meant to be a headmaster in the sense of a personal friend to all the boys in his charge.

How sad we must feel at the gloom which has been cast over the family of one of our brightest and most amiable boys Brynmor Parry, by the fearful death which befell him last week, at a period when we were all enjoying ourselves. Falling a distance of 36 feet from a tree near Penllergaer, he was rendered unconscious and endured the cruellest agony for nearly two days. We were glad to notice so many of our lads present at his funeral on Wednesday, April 26. To one of them, Robert Comley, it was indeed a distressing sight, for he was poor Brynmor's companion at the time of the fateful accident. We are proud that Robert also played the man on that day. Ask anyone acquainted with all the details and you will be told that he acted the part of a real hero.

We feel sure that all of us extend to Mr. and Mrs. Parry and family our deepest sympathy in the loss of their son and our friend.

To Mr. D. D. Phillips, who has been absent for some weeks through illness, we offer our sincere hope for a speedy recovery.

None of our scholars need be without a souvenir of the school: the numerous photographs taken this term will be cherished for many a long year.

A pleasing and a valuable innovation in the Boys' School this term has been the awarding of books to those boys in the Lower School who have obtained top place for the term. This term, Mr. Beanland offers a prize in each form of the Lower School to the boy who, in the estimation of the Form Master, makes most progress. Our boys should now feel that the prizes are not confined to the top scholars, but that there is a good opportunity for all who desire to avail themselves of it.

Very soon, certainly before the Coronation festivities, we shall hold our Annual Prize Distribution. For the sake of pupils who leave at the end of the year it is a pity, perhaps, that this cannot take place in the first term of the following session.

Those of us who were attached in any way to the old Higher Grade School at the time of the last Coronation (in 1902) remember what glee we experienced on that memorable day. What with the glorious weather, the festive boards at the Old School, the sports arranged on Town Hill, and the general happiness written large on everybody's countenance, that day will for ever in our minds be of imperishable memory. We observe with pleasure that the Corporation is arranging for a similar celebration this year. Particulars of the 'tea-fight' and souvenir boxes of chocolates have already been published. We have but to obtain a fine day—is this asking too much of Swansea?—and we are sure to have a repetition of the happy day of 1902.

It is rumoured that the Annual Sports, which have been in abeyance for two years, will be revived this year and will possibly take place on Coronation Day. The acquisition of a field by that time would be a source of unlimited joy to our scholars—meanwhile we are to have certain rights and pitches reserved for us on the Recreation Ground.

In more or less prehistoric times, that is, quite three years ago, everyone found it quite easy to say Higher Grade School, but Municipal Secondary School is somewhat of a tongue-twister. At first one wonders why, apart from its length, it should be so, but on closer examination it will be seen that if you adopt a sort of Welsh spelling for *Schwl*, these words contain all the vowels, including w and y.

The girls shorten the title into initials, which usually stand for *manuscripts*. The boys in the football league abbreviate it into initial syllables, MUN. SEC., *alias* TO NONE SEC., and this latter description, in addition to being a good ideal to aim at, is this season particularly appropriate, as, having gone through the season with an unbroken record, they head the league table and are literally second to none.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the organizing of parties to the country would be both pleasurable and advantageous to our scholars. This is, of course, done in the Girls' School, where, thanks to the charming study of botany, the girls are allowed to ramble (subject, of course, to proper supervision) over parts of Gower. Is it not rather a pity that we in the Boys' Department cannot learn Chemistry or Geography or some new subject like Geology down in the glades of Clyne or Bishopston or on the stormy crags of Caswell or Langland?

We are sorry that we have to hold over some of the contributions until the next issue. We should like to see more attempts at verse sent in.

For our next number we are promised articles by two of our Old Boys, G. S. Arthurs and C. C. Barrett, whose names figure on our Honour Board, the former is a Second Division Clerk in the Civil Service, London and the latter is a Normal Student at the University College, Aberystwyth.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

A REQUEST.—Dear Miss Landon,—The Hockey season is now practically over and we should like to end up with a picnic of some kind since we cannot very well have a social. Somebody suggested going to Parkmill or Bishopston by brake, but an enthusiastic pedestrian declared that a picnic on foot would be far more fun. We think that if all those who have been to a really jolly picnic would send in suggestions, we should have quite a rollicking outing. [Here follow sixteen signatures; while two other requests to the same purpose are signed by nineteen other girls.]

ANOTHER REQUEST FROM A GIRL.—The members of the Hockey Club are desirous of starting a Cricket Club. We own that it is an expensive game, but we could make up for that by a somewhat higher entrance fee than that paid towards Hockey.

At one time the following was a common question in English Grammar papers:—Form a sentence of eight words containing all the parts of speech. One would not expect a writer unconsciously to compose such a sentence in ordinary prose and still less in verse, and yet the second line of a once popular song answers the condition:

Oh! love for a year, a week, a day :
But alas for the love that loveth alway.

EXTRACT FROM A CAMP DIARY (Southgate Va)—Rose at 8 a.m., after a sleep interrupted by the crowing of cocks and the cackling of geese. Boiled water to wash the dishes after last night's orgie. Fried ham and eggs (obtained from the neighbouring farm), which disappeared at a ferocious rate. At 10 went down to the sea to bathe; on the way back brought

firewood to the tent. Preparations for dinner: peeling potatoes and frying meat. Next, off to the village hunting for various necessities of nutriment and to post letters. Boiled crabs for tea. Cooked rice for supper. Went to bed at 9 p.m. to awake next morning ready for another fine day's enjoyment.

Scene: Infants' Room.

Student Teacher: "Now children, what do you think the stars are?"

Budding Astronomer: "Sparks from the sun, teacher."

TO OUR FEMALE READERS.—A smart matinée hat may be made of a sixpenny clothes basket, a few ripe tomatoes, a cabbage, and three yards of art muslin at 1½d.

Method:—Swathe the muslin round the basket—hat, I mean—place the cabbage on the left side surrounded by the red tomatoes. Guaranteed very attractive to certain animals.

A local orator said, "Always be above par, never be below par." What deep feeling is implied in these simple words! The speaker evidently knew what it was to be "beneath Pa."

A seasonable notice was seen on a row of volumes in our library—Lent.

It is rumoured that a S.T. coming out of the gymnasium found his boots exactly where he had left them. We are highly suspicious of those boots.

The Fives Court has had a share in the reviving power of spring. Hurrah!

IN A SECOND YEAR FORM:—

Teacher: "Where is wool grown?"

Boy: "On the ground, sir."

"Ah, Mr. McGuire, I hear you have a clever boy. Is that true?"

"Faith it is."

"That's good. Can he speak many languages?"

"Yes, mum; he speaks five on 'em, Oirish, Frinch, 'Rithmetic, English and Shorthand."

Teacher (endeavouring to elicit the food of birds from five year old children): "What do the birds like to eat that we are very fond of?"

Genious: "Please teacher, caterpillars."

We are glad to notice a distinct improvement in the language of the present day schoolboy. For instance, instead of the commonplace: "Please, sir, I can't do this sum," these geniuses enquire: "Would you be pleased, sir, to unravel the intricacy of this problematical enigma. The complexity of its solution is beyond my power of comprehension and has quite dazzled my perception, notwithstanding the fact that I have taxed my intellect to the uttermost."

SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN.

Julius Caesar: "Veni, vidi, vici."

Galilo: "E pur si muove."

Louis XIV: "L'état, c'est moi."

Bismarck: "Mit Blut und Eisen."

Nelson: "England expects etc."

Beaconsfield: "Peace with honour."

King David: "All men are liars."

X.Y.Z.: "I don't care tuppence,"

HOWLERS.

"During the Reformation, every clergyman was compelled to receive thirty nine articles."

"Becket put on a camel hair shirt and his life at once became dangerous."

"Subjects have a right to partition the king."

"In the year 1593 every parish was made responsible for the supply of its own deserving poor."

"John o' Groat's is a quaint old cottage in the Orkneys where Ulysses was driven ashore trying to capture Troy."

"An anachronism is a thing a man puts in writing in the past before it has taken place in the future."

"Il jeta un coup d'oeil sur la salle-à-manger" means, "He threw a cup of oil at the breakfast table."

SOME REMINISCENCES OF SCHOOL LIFE IN SWITZERLAND.

[This account is by Mr. E. T. Griffiths, M.A., a friend of the Editor's—and of the School—who has here kindly given us his recollections of a system of education in some respects different from ours.—ED.]

It was with a heavy heart that I bade farewell to the hills and glens of Wales one fine morning in midsummer. I was setting for the Alpine climes, and I knew that once I had wandered from the fold, so to speak, of old friendships and old associations, I should not see my native heath for many a long day.

The school to which I had been appointed stands on a knoll overlooking the blue-green expanse of lovely Lake Lemman, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Lausanne, and is generally acknowledged to be the best situated school in French Switzerland. It is a venerable old mansion surrounded on one side by a magnificent grove, and on the others by a lawn and a vineyard planted on the slopes of the knoll. At the foot of the rise lies a rich orchard—also the property of the school—and skirting it is the main road which leads from Italy, through Switzerland and central France, to Paris. An underground passage cut through solid rock connects the building with the Château of Renens, a quarter of a mile away. This passage has been closed for the last hundred years or so, but it still recalls the stormy days of inter-cantonal feud and rivalry, and credulous minds associate with it many blood-curdling tales and weird ghost stories.

But discounting all that the popular imagination may have woven into a web of romance round the historic old building, we have record of its having been at one time the refuge of some exiled members of the Bonaparte family, and a mansion belonging to the same family graces the woodlands a few miles further west in the direction of Morges.

“Well, what a strange place for a school!” I hear some of my readers say.

But I must leave you in your wonder. The Editor is looking at me, and his look of reproach reminds me that I have not yet touched, even remotely, the subject which I have chosen for my humble article.

I shall never forget that summer morning when I stood for the first time before my class at Renens-sur-Roche. They were all young fellows from sixteen to twenty years of age,

drawn from the four corners of the globe, but with an overwhelming preponderance of Germans. I could not help feeling that I was being measured from top to bottom, and weighed in many a balance during those first few minutes, and with a series of swift but steady glances I tried to gauge the extent of my dominion. But like a flash of lightning came the greeting from some reprobate in the back row, "Mister, why do all ze Englishmans rase?" I succeeded in quelling the disturbance, but was entirely at a loss to explain a fact which seems singular to many of our comrades on the mainland, namely, "Why Englishmen are clean-shaven." Let me say that the little disturber, who all but succeeded in upsetting my equanimity, became one of my most attached friends during my stay at the school.

Our lessons started at 8 o'clock, summer and winter. Most of the neighbouring schools commenced at 7 a.m. during the summer months. At 10 o'clock there would be a break of half-an-hour when we all used to indulge in a chunk of bread (something resembling 'standard bread,' by the way!) and a game of tennis, hockey, or football. The two extremes—the very industrious and the indolent—used to spend their recreation time wandering through the grove, repeating aloud their allotted tasks for the coming lesson. One verse of Omar Khayyam often came up in my mind, upon seeing the *jeunes gens* of a morning plodding away in that old grove and taking an occasional snatch at their huge chunk of dry bread—"Here with a loaf of bread beneath the bough." The wine would be absent, and Khayyam's "book of verse" would as a rule have to give way to a book of dreary prose—a synopsis of English or of French grammar, or something of the sort. No lessons were given from lunch (12.30) till "*goûter*" (tea, with abundance of bread and splendid Swiss butter fresh from the mountains, at 4.30), and the afternoon would be spent on the football field or in having a swim in the lake. From 5 to 7 there would usually be two lessons, and the hour from 8 to 9 daily was reserved for study and preparation. Of course this applies to the resident pupils only.

The day schools, elementary and secondary, close as a general rule at 4 or 4.30; during the winter months there is a half-holiday on Wednesday, and of course a full holiday on Saturday. In addition to this, a further half-holiday is given during the summer months on Thursday afternoon. A noble country, Switzerland!

In drawing up its curriculum every State-aided School must devote two hours a week for each class to swimming:

this exercise is compulsory. Provision is generally made for teaching boys various trades, from the village school upwards. The most popular of these pursuits is watchmaking, which, as everyone knows, is one of the staple industries of the little Republic.

Nor is the girls' education neglected. For them domestic economy and cookery are compulsory subjects, and they are obliged, till they reach a certain age (I think it is 18), to follow up their elementary training in those subjects by attending evening continuation classes. It is a recognized fact that, in the allied arts of cooking and house-keeping, the Swiss housewife holds the palm over all her European neighbours.

I have a word to add upon the system they have in that cosmopolitan little country of rewarding diligence and honest labour. The system of prize-distribution, as we understand the term in England, is not non-existent, but the prizes are given for specially prepared work, such as essays, etc. General excellence is rewarded in a different, and to my mind, an ideal, way. I have a young friend, a pupil at the *Collège Classique* of Neuchâtel, who, with another boy from Zurich, was granted a six weeks' tour in Germany at the expense of the Government. Good conduct is similarly rewarded. Excursions are arranged to the mountains, which last from one to six days. Only the higher forms are allowed to attempt the higher and more difficult ascents; the lower forms never cross the snow line.

Perhaps, on some future occasion, provided that my few words to-day will have interested you, and subject to your kind Editor's approval, I may tell you a few stories of my experiences when mountaineering in the High Alps.

Aberystwyth.

E. T. GRIFFITHS.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Education Committee have decided to offer annually to the Municipal Secondary Schools three scholarships tenable for three years at the Swansea Technical College. Each scholarship carries free tuition, and one of them carries in addition a money grant of £10 for the first year, £15 for the second, and £20 for the third. Similarly a scholarship is offered at the Art School to the boy or girl who shows greatest skill in drawing. This will carry free tuition to the Evening Classes. Further particulars may be obtained from the Head Master or Head Mistress.

RUGBY NOTES.

SCHOOL TEAM DOINGS.

The season, which has now drawn to a close, has been one of the most successtul ever experienced by the League Team, and having gone completely through the programme without losing a single league point, the School stands at the top of the table—our nearest neighbours, the lads from Bonymaen, being six points behind.

Since the issue of the last magazine eight games have been played and won. To review briefly the games played during the second round will be sufficient.

The last game played (v. Industrial) showed that the team was not over-rated as there was never any doubt as to the issue. Sommerville's goal kicking was very fine—especially the converted goal.

The hardest game was that v. St. Joseph's, which was played in a gale of wind. Our opponents, making good use of its help, put on a try during the opening half, but on change of ends, Parvin and Fitzgerald quickly put on scores which gave us the lead, and the game ended with the score two tries to one try in our favour.

The other games ended in our favour by a larger number of points—no other adverse score being recorded.

The team has suffered more than ever from the fact that good players have had to leave school during the season, and in addition to those named in our last issue the following have taken part in league games in place of those who left:—J. D. Jones, D. Davies, Evans, Phillips, Chidzoy, Richards, and Sullivan—thus making the total of league players for the season 28.

Tries have been scored this round by Waters 6, Sommerville 5, Parvin 3, T. O. Jones 2, Clement 2, Middlemark, G. Williams, Bruton, Fitzgerald and Evans, making a total of 23, or 45 for the season, of these, Waters has converted 2 and Sommerville 2, while the last named kicked 2 excellent penalty goals v. St. Helen's and Industrial.

The list of results for season is as follows:—

League games (to April 12th).				Pts. For.			Pts. Ag'st.		
				G.	T.	P.	G.	T.	P.
v. Industrial ...	...	...	...	0	1	3	...	—	—
v. Hafod ...	...	...	...	2	1	13	0	1	3
v. Dyfatty ...	...	...	...	0	4	12	...	—	—
v. Danygraig ...	...	...	...	3	0	14	...	—	—
v. Brynmill ...	...	...	...	0	1	3	...	—	—
v. St. Joseph's ...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	—	—
v. St. Helen's ...	...	...	...	0	2	6	...	—	—
v. Terrace Road ...	...	...	...	1	3	13	...	—	—
v. Hafod ...	...	...	...	0	2	6	...	—	—
v. Dyfatty ...	...	...	...	2	4	22	...	—	—
v. Danygraig ...	...	...	...	0	3	9	...	—	—
v. Terrace Road ...	...	...	...	1	3	14	...	—	—
v. Brynmill ...	...	...	...	0	4	12	...	—	—
v. St. Joseph's ...	...	...	...	0	2	6	0	1	3
v. St. Helen's ...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	—	—
v. Industrial ...	...	...	...	2	0	8	...	—	—
				13	32	155	0	2	6

INTERTOWN GAMES :—Games have been played v. Cardiff, at Cardiff, when the Town was unlucky to lose by a try—a drawn game would have been a fairer result—also v. Llanelly, at Llanelly, resulting in a win for Swansea by 1 con. goal, 1 try, to 2 tries. Waters (Capt.), Sommerville, Bruton, and Fursland (on the wing), played at Cardiff, but Waters was not present at Llanelly, being laid up with a bad cold. Vaughan travelled to Llanelly as a reserve. On Easter Monday, Llanelly were met and defeated at St. Helen's by 1 goal 2 tries (9 points) to nil. Sommerville—who captained the team and kicked the goal—Bruton and Vaughan played.

INTERNATIONAL :—To the unbroken list of players who have maintained the representation of this school in the Welsh Team since 1905 has been added the name of our Captain—David John Waters. This is an honour which has been well earned and his selection was extremely popular with his playmates who have done so well under his captaincy during the season. Unfortunately—for Wales—England won the game by a drop goal to a try. As this is their first success they are entitled to the pleasures of victory in a particular way—they have had to wait long enough for it.

In conclusion, the team is to be congratulated on its displays throughout the season, and on the excellent spirit displayed in trying circumstances which cropped up occasionally.

EASTER TERM RESULTS—GIRLS.

The following girls obtained the highest marks in the subjects stated:—

FORM VI—Maths., Eng., Hist., Welsh, Geog., P. Jenkins; French, B. James and P. Jenkins; Latin, E. Levy and S. Harris; Recitation, S. Harris; Botany, M. Thomas.

FORM Va—Eng., Gram., Needlework, L. Rees; Eng. Comp., M. Gill; Eng. Lit. & Hist., E. Way; Fr., Script., Welsh, Maths., M. A. Williams; Science, E. Davies; Recitation, F. Trafford; Geography, G. Hopkins.

FORM Vb—English, Science, Needlework, M. Tarling; English History, Recit., M. Price; French, Latin, Scripture, E. M'Que; French, G. Pritchard; Welsh, Maths., E. Stephens; Geography, E. Davies; Recitation, M. Price.

FORM IVa—Eng. Gram., Dict., F. Evans; Lit., Recit., G. Matthews; Comp., Alg., I. Lawrence; Hist., G. Lewis; French, Welsh, Script., E. James; Latin, F. Jelley; Geog., Needlework, Geom., O. Williams; Science, D. Pering; Needlework, M. Williams.

FORM IVb—English, History, Latin, Drawing, Needlework, A. Charles; French, Maths., T. Jones; Welsh, M. Evans; Geog., Needlework, L. James; Science, Needlework, O. Lewis; Drawing, C. Norman.

FORM IIIa—Hist., A. Davies; French, Draw., D. Baddiel; Latin, Geom., K. Todd; Welsh, Arith., Science, C. Thomas; Geog., E. Bowyer; Alg., M. Bartlett; Geom., L. Morgan; Needlework, N. Pringle; Drawing, E. Briggs.

FORM IIIb—Eng., Draw., R. Hitch; Hist., Alg., E. Thomas; French, Latin, G. Beard; Welsh, R. Williams; Drawing, G. Davies; Geog., V. Crewe; Arith., N. Adcock; Geom., D. Jones; Science, G. M. Davies; Needlework, L. Carson.

FORM IIIc—English, Algebra, E. Moulton; English, Latin, A. Holland; English, E. Jones; History, Welsh, Needlework, M. Richards; French, D. Hardy; Welsh, B. Owen; Draw., Alg., P. Lawrence; Draw., Alg., J. Palmer; Geog., L. Thomas; Arith., I. Greenaway; Alg., H. Leyshon; Geom., V. Baker; Science, E. Edwards; Needlework, G. Mallen.

FORM II—Eng., Geom., Recit., F. Pember; Eng., Hist., French, E. Conibear; Eng., M. Morgan; Hist., O. Hounsell; Welsh, C. Jenkins; Arith., B. Williams; Alg., O. Bowyer; Geom., G. Davies; Science, M. Lock; Science, Dict., V. Bishop; Needlework, Draw., R. Saunders; Recit., D. Catto; Drawing, G. Lewis.

FORM I.—Eng., Draw., Welsh, V. Thomas; Eng., Recit., I. Thomas; Eng., O. Salmon, L. Griffiths, M. Davies; Eng., Alg., M. Richards; Dict., Draw., A. Harris; Hist., Draw., M. Williams; French, Science, E. Cunniffe; Geog., Geom., E. Nener; Arith., V. Rees; Needlework, M. Jones.

GIRLS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

The first debate after the holidays was held on January 14, the subject under debate being "That Conscription is desirable in England." The affirmative was taken by E. Pree, the negative by P. Jenkins. A hot discussion followed which ended in the majority declaring in favour of no conscription. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Miss G. Williams, who kindly took the chair.

As it had been decided that the debates should be held once every fortnight, the next debate did not take place until January 28, when the subject of the debate was "That Bacon wrote Shakespeare." Miss Hemming presided and M. Gill took the affirmative, while C. Thomas opposed her. Both papers were very interesting and afforded much matter for discussion. It was evident that most of those present were in sympathy with the negative side and at the end of the discussion all voted in favour of Shakespeare.

The next debate was held on February 11, when that interesting subject "Does Modern Dress need Reform?" was under discussion. E. Hall took the affirmative and G. Lewis the negative, and the meeting ended in a big victory for those who did not advocate reform. Miss Landon presided.

On February 25, the subject of the debate was "Should Capital Punishment be Abolished?" Miss Holmes presided and E. Gear and E. Pree respectively took the negative and affirmative sides of the question. After some discussion the question was put to the vote, and it was agreed by the majority of those present that Capital Punishment should not be abolished.

The next meeting of the Society was held on March 25, when A. Jones read an interesting paper on "Ruskin." Upon its close several questions were asked about the ideas and life of Ruskin. Miss C. Williams kindly took the chair and this paper ended the debates for the session.

We should like very much to take this opportunity of thanking all those mistresses who have so kindly helped us in various ways during the present session. G.O.

HOCKEY.

The Hockey Club now numbers 67, which is almost double the number which it had last season. A number of matches have been played throughout the season but we have not had great luck.

Jan. 21—The girls met the College team on their opponent's ground. This was our first attempt on grass and we were disastrously defeated by 12 goals to nil. The College girls had the best of the game all through and were decidedly superior in strength and skill to the S.M.S.S. girls.

Jan. 24—On Tuesday, S.M.S.S. girls met Terrace Road girls on the Sands. The S.M.S.S. girls did not have their best team out and the consequence was that the Terrace Road team scored 3 goals to our nil. On Feb. 14, we met them again with our 1st XI out. Terrace Road shot one goal and S.M.S.S. girls again lost the game. The fault of the S.M.S.S. girls is that they confine themselves to the defensive. All the forwards keep back and try to help the defenders rather than run forward with the ball. The result is the ball remains in the enemy's quarters and we give every facility for their scoring.

Feb. 11—We met the S.M.S.S. boys. Unfortunately the tide was not very propitious and before we were through with the second half, the tide had all but covered the pitch. The first half saw the teams equal but the boys had decidedly the best of the game, for they were only repulsed in goal by the sturdy defence of Elsie Gear and Constance Jelley. Muriel Fischer played a good game combining well with Anita Charles in carrying the ball forward, but failed to score. Just before the game was given up, a goal was shot by the boys, leaving the girls the losers. Later in the month, we met them again but failed to alter the score (boys 1, girls nil). The strength of the boys lies in their hard hits and combination which we would do well to copy.

March 7—A match was played with Terrace Road boys. The girls played and combined much better in this match and the forwards actually kept forward with the result that Maimie Thomas shot a goal in the second half. S.M.S.S. girls, 1 goal. Terrace Road boys, nil.

March 14—We met Brynmill Boys in the Victoria Park. The boys at first had the better of the game and scored a goal shortly after the beginning of the game. The girls, not to be outdone, pressed forward and Miss Fischer shot a goal. In the second half, in spite of good play and combination on both

sides, no score was recorded and the result remained a draw, a result very gratifying in face of our defeat at the boys' hands on Jan. 17, when they beat us by 9 goals to nil.

March 18—The girls met St. James' boys on the Sands. The boys were stronger than the girls and shot 2 goals in the second half while the girls' score was nil.

March 24—A match took place between the High School and the S.M.S.S. girls on the former's field at Blackpill. The S.M.S.S. girls played a poor game partly on account of lack of practice on the grass. In the first half, the High School shot 4 goals, and would have scored more if it had not been for the good defence of the backs. In the second half, they added 5 goals more to their score and left the S.M.S.S. girls at nil. The only player that played a good game, besides the backs, was L. Page and she more than once took the ball in fine style up the field right into our opponents' striking circle. The other forwards however would persist in trying to help the backs and half backs (who do not need assistance). This caused the girls of S.M.S.S. to score nothing. Final score High School, 9 goals. S.M.S.S., nil.

A match was played on April 4th between Terrace Road Boys' and M.S.S. Girls'. The boys' team was strengthened since we played them last but unfortunately ours was weakened as three from the "first eleven" were unable to play. The boys played well and E. Lewis succeeded in scoring a goal for his side. Half time came without any more scoring. The boys were very energetic in the second half and after some time R. Trollope scored a second goal. After this the girls became very enthusiastic and soon scored a goal, M. Thomas being the scorer. The game continued with no more change in the score. It was noticed that the girls had improved in combining and in running the ball up the field. Result—

Terrace Road Boys'	...	2 goals.
M.S.S. Girls'	...	1 goal.

A match was played between Neath Council School and M.S.S. Girls' on Saturday, April 8th. After a short time Neath began to come near our goal but were not able to score for some time. After a long struggle the ball was sent down the field and threatened their goal. Very shortly after Neath succeeded in scoring. In the second "half" there was as great a struggle with the soft sand as with the opponents. There were constant "scrums" and Neath scored two more goals, chiefly owing to their good passing. Result—

MORRIS DANCING.—Form I.

Because no girl had been absent or late one week Miss Phipps said she would teach us Morris Dancing as a reward for our attendance and punctuality. The first practice started in Miss Phipps' room; but we afterwards went into the playground in order to have more space. We learnt how to do the step, and then had to go round in circles doing it. When we all knew the step, Miss Phipps taught us "bean-setting," for which each girl has a stick about 18 inches long with which she taps first on the floor and then on her partner's stick. This practice passed all too quickly; but before we went home Miss Phipps promised us another the next Friday, should every girl be in school the whole week. Friday soon came, and we were able to dance, in Form II room, to the piano. We now know several dances, and are looking forward to learning more after this term.

BOTANY EXCURSION.—Form II.

On Friday, March 17, our class, Form II, enjoyed a pleasant Botany Ramble with Miss Landon. We started from Rutland Street Station, and went by the Mumbles train to Blackpill, from where we walked through the shady "Woodman Lane," where we gathered various specimens such as Herb Robert, Dog's Mercury, Barren Strawberry, Honey-Suckle, Rose, Daisies, Wild Arum, and the Lesser Celandine, which last, is very much like the Buttercup in colour, and like the Daisy in formation. On reaching the brow of the hill we saw below us a willow tree, covered with beautiful yellow catkins; we all wanted some, so one of the girls climbed the tree, which was of a peculiar shape, and broke down a large branch. As the branch fell, there was a shout of joy, and a scramble, as every girl was anxious to obtain some of the catkins. Another tree which interested us very much was a horse-chestnut, which was covered with large, sticky buds. We could reach this tree quite easily, so that each girl was able to get a little spray of the buds for herself. When we arrived at the Mayals, we turned into a road, which led past a few cottages into a long, narrow lane, where we found more specimens. From this lane, we reached the Mumbles Road, arriving at Blackpill in time to catch the 4.25 train for Swansea. The specimens we had gathered were examined in class on the following Monday.

BASKET BALL.

NOTES ON THE "MATCH."

An exciting match at "basket hall" took place between two teams chosen from Forms Va and Vb from the Girls' School, on Thursday afternoon, April 6th, in the Gymnasium.

Each team consisted of seven girls, with Doris Dyer as Captain of the Va team, and Edith Stephens of the other. Sergt. Bird acted as referee. The game began at 4.10 p.m. D. Dyer and her opponent, Dora Thomas, both in fine form, were "centres," and Edith Stephens and May Roynon made efficient "goalies."

In the first half some brilliant passes were made between D. Dyer, F. Trafford, and M. Roynon, who had hard struggles to keep the ball.

The first 'half' lasted for 10 minutes, and the score then was—

Va	...	...	7 goals.
Vb	...	...	3 goals.

During the interval of five minutes, the teams changed sides. In the second 'half' the game became more brisk, and occasionally rather rough; in some instances the players did not keep strictly within the rules of the games, which is still new to them.

N. Seward proved a formidable 'defender' against E. Stephens—'goalie' for Vb—who, however, managed to get the ball in goal very neatly, as did also M. Roynon. D. Dyer and D. Thomas again gave a good account of themselves. The match ended at 4.30 p.m. with the full time score of

13 goals to Va.
7 goals to Vb.

SCHOOL LIBRARY.

In the Boys' School there are only 150 library books. It is quite impossible to provide satisfactory Form Libraries on this short allowance and we hope the number of books may be considerably increased in the near future. We have, however, partly made up the deficiency by obtaining the loan of 50 books from the Swansea Public Library. Form 2c have adopted a plan which might well be followed by other Forms; the boys have lent books of their own and thus the Form Library of 2c numbers 70 volumes. This is also the case in Form 1a.

COMPETITIONS.

I KNITTING.—(Particulars given in last number).—Only four entries were received for this competition, none being forthcoming from the Boys' School. Many other readers appear to have commenced the work, but either for lack of interest or time did not get it finished by the appointed day. In the Upper School the prize was awarded to Ellen Leyshon (Student Teacher), while in the Lower School, Muriel Fischer, being the only competitor, received the prize. In each case a fancy needlework bag was sent in.

II FRENCH.—Ten translations were received, nearly all of them very good ones. Three of these were in metrical form, the one by W. Thomas (Va) showing a keen appreciation of the subtleties of the French language. One or two contained commonplace expressions, thereby marring otherwise good attempts. The prizes were awarded to Gladys Beynon (Student Teacher), and W. Thomas (Va Boys' School). M. Williams (Va Girls') deserves a word of commendation for her good attempt.

III ANOTHER OPEN COMPETITION.—A prize will be given to the boy or girl who makes the best article with materials the cost of which must not exceed sixpence. All entries (with cost of materials used) must be sent to Miss Holmes, who is prepared to give further information, on or before June 20th. We hope that a large number of entries will be received, as otherwise readers show that such things are not appreciated, and may therefore be dropped.

LECTURE ON WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

On Monday, February 6, by the invitation of the president and committee of the Swansea Field Naturalists' Society, a delightfully illustrated and very instructive lecture was given by Mr. Richard Kearton, at the Albert Hall, which was filled with an appreciative audience. Mr. W. J. Percy Player, High Sheriff of Glamorgan, ably presided.

Mr. Kearton explained how it was he had become such a lover of natural history: having met with an accident, when young, he was unable to follow the sports indulged in by most youths. He had, up to the present, travelled some thirty thousand miles, and has taken some ten thousand photographs. Many a time has Mr. Kearton gone a hundred miles to obtain a photograph of some rare specimen; and he has discovered

that in no part of the British Isles is there such a number of singing birds as in Wales, but they are certainly not appreciated as they should be.

Mr. Kearton told something interesting about almost every wild bird we can think of living in the British Isles. Each little incident which he related was illustrated by still or animated pictures.

The excellent pictures depicted wild birds, their young, and also the manner of feeding, and included the sea-swallow, partridge, black-headed gull, song-thrush, robin, blue-tit, tom-tit, missel-thrush, common tern, redstart, turtle-dove and yellow wagtail. Squirrels were seen in interesting positions; moles, snakes, vipers, butterflies, rabbits and rats all appeared on the sheet as if they were really alive.

One specially interesting feature which was told by Mr. Kearton, was that in all natural history he had always found the female to be the better-looking and to possess the greater courage.

L.R., VA.

A SUNBEAM.

The pretty yellow sunbeams,
That shine on sunny days,
Come to cheer the sick and sad,
And make others bright and gay.

One day a sunbeam come to earth,
Said, "I'll see what I can do
To make the children full of mirth,
And open the flowers too."

It went to a house where a cripple lay,
Her heart was sad and sore,
But the cripple forgot her pain that day,
When the sunbeam peeped in at the door.

The sunbeam made many glad that day,
And shortened many a long hour,
It joined the children in their play,
And opened many a flower.

When the sunbeam went home to rest that night
As the sun sank lower and lower
It said to itself "I've done what's right,
I'm sure I cannot do more."

DOROTHY HARDY, Form IIIc.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS: LIFE IN CHINA.

[This interesting account is taken from a letter sent by Mr. Sidney Morgan (one of our 'Old Boys') who is out in the East. Mr. Morgan's letters, always written in a very graphic style, have proved very acceptable reading matter to readers of this magazine.—Ed.].

Kuala Lumpur,
F.M.S.,
Nov. 9th, 1910.

* * * *

I can just imagine you at home trying to live and look cheerful in a muggy, foggy, sloppy, misty, nasty, sticky, climate, looking to all points of the compass for a glimpse of the sun, while I am in a bath of perspiration and a suit of thin pyjamas trying in vain to imagine I'm feeling cool. On Christmas Day possibly you will be even in a worse state, watching the bee-utiful snow thawing and wondering whether the soles of your best walking boots would not be improved by the addition of some more leather, while out here the tropical sun will be glaring down on us, and I shall probably spend a good time in a big tin bath of cold water. Some of us will probably have Xmas puddings sent by well-meaning folk at home; think of it—Xmas puddings and 95 degrees in the shade. I wonder what becomes of those puddings; put to dry in the sun and used for cannon-balls perhaps.

You seem to have an idea at home that we poor mortals have nothing decent to eat in this part of the globe. I can assure you that I live as well, if not better, than I could at many of the hotels in London. It is quite marvellous what the native cooks can do. Let me give you an idea of a daily food supply; remember this is not for feasts and high days, but for common every day eating. Read it through carefully, and then imagine your poor son wearing away to skin and grief.

Round 1:—5.45 (no humbug) early tea brought in by my boy; bananas and fingers of toast.

Round 2:—8 a.m. *Breakfast*. 1st Course—Fish, generally fried. 2nd Course—Bacon and eggs (plural number). Trimmings, as usual. Fruit: bananas and pine-apple (real).

Round 3:—1 p.m., or thereabouts—*Tiffin*. 1st Course—Fish of various sorts. 2nd Course—Various hot dishes; minces and re-hashings generally; hot remains of fowl from previous night's dinner, etc.; vegetables. 3rd Course—Cold meats and salads of wonderful variety and curious ingredients;

vegetables. 4th Course—Puddings, cold. 5th Course—Fruit. 6th Course—Finger-bowls.

The vegetables are very strange at times. I don't know the names of half of them, but French beans are extremely cheap and always form one of the dishes. We have the egg-plant, which is usually halved and stuffed with mince-meat and then roasted.

Round 4 :—4.30 to 6 p.m.—*Tay*. Bananas, toast-fingers and biscuits ; usual liquor.

Round 5 :—Any time between 8 and 9 p.m., depending on the amount of work to be done—*Dinner*. 1st Course—Soup and serviettes. 2nd Course—Fish, fried, boiled, and otherwise maltreated ; Prawns are sometimes captured and slaughtered for our high-born selves. 3rd Course—Hot dishes ; minces ; disguised meats ; resurrected knuckle-bones, etc. ; 4th Course—Joint ; beef ; goat (no sheep in the country) ; and fowls. No European eats pork in this country. The fowls are always young and tender. They never have a chance to grow old and draw pensions, except the favoured few who work overtime breeding. Vegetables, wonderful and various. 5th Course—Pudding, hot and various, generally of the custard and blancmange families (we have an ice-chest). 6th Course—Fruit, as before. 7th Course—Finger-bowls ; coffee and liqueurs.

Round 6 and last :—9.30 or so—*BED*.

Now perhaps you have a faint idea of how the poor live. I forgot to say that on Sundays, at tiffin, we have what the newspaper-boys would call descriptively—a “blow-out.” This takes the form of curry, which is chiefly boiled rice, curried prawns, various scraps of meat, sundry hot vegetables, and about a dozen little samples of curious ingredients ranging from scraped coco-nut to scraped pine-apple, chutney, ground fish, mint sample, etc., etc. All these are mixed together into one large plateful, and having bestowed that in the place allotted it by nature, we usually retire to bed for an hour or so just to let things settle. But this curry is no more like the curries one gets in London hotels than a lion is like a donkey, except that they sometimes roar alike.

A fortnight ago I went, with a crowd of Europeans, to a dinner at a big Chinese towkay's (gentleman) bungalow. “At last,” I thought, “I shall struggle with chop-sticks, eat sharks' fins, drink birds'-nest soup, whistle to the bits of meat in the stew to see whether they were originally dog, and generally to feel hungry.” But I was disappointed. We were all in evening dress, and the Chinaman was in ditto, of

his own kind, very swagger indeed, with any amount of jewellery. We sat down to quite a tip-top European dinner; not a sign of chop-sticks, no dicky-birds, no feathers in the soup, no anything. Oh yes! someone who seemed to know said the soup was shark-fin, but I couldn't identify it. Had I been an oath I could not have solemnly affirmed that it was not pussy-cat. There were one or two globules of fat floating upon the surface which reminded me of drowned kittens. It was really a very fine dinner, with plenty of wines, champagne and other pain. Altogether it must have cost the towkay about £50 for just 15 of us. The dinner was in honour of his mother's birthday. They never celebrate the birthday of the father, and yet, curiously enough, when a female child is born it is considered as a bad shot and is treated accordingly. Some of these towkays are extremely wealthy; one man has five motor cars. It seems to be the ambition of the rich Chinese to do everything the Englishman does, and get everything the Englishman gets, and they do. They are exceedingly keen business people, and their motto seems to be "Do unto others as the others would do unto you, but do it first." A number of them have cut off their pig-tails and there is a movement on foot throughout the East to do away with the queue entirely. I don't suppose the mass of millions upon millions of extremely poor Chinese in China will do so, but all the better educated classes will.

The Chinese are extremely callous and count life very cheap. If they feel inclined, well, they die, and no one takes notice of them. In this country, as in China, they have their secret societies, and many things happen of which the public do not know. Chinamen disappear, nobody knows where; some suspect, but do not open their mouths for fear of losing their heads. The native police watch them closely. Some time ago they were watching a place where they heard horrible shrieks. Rushing into the temple they found a meeting of a secret society where they were torturing a member who was supposed to have betrayed one of their secrets. They had hacked off his thumbs, and were proceeding to hack off his hands with a chopper. A number were captured, put in prison for a time, and booted out of the country.

Amongst all this the Europeans never hear but the merest trifle of rumour now and again. It all happens among themselves. That's why the Chinese in this country are so safe. One man from Canton would have nothing to do with a Hylam, and a Hylam would scorn to consort with a Hokien. There is as much difference between a Cantonese and a Hokien as between a Norwegian and a Spaniard, and yet they

all look alike. After some time out here the European learns to recognize certain differences, such as the fact that the man from Southern China is generally brown like a Malay, while the man from the north is more sallow in complexion, and that's generally all the difference I can see.

I have discovered another Welshman here. I don't remember whether I told you or no before. His name is Lloyd Jones-Parry, and he is some relation to the former Governor Sir Frank Swettenham and to General Hills-Jones, of Carmarthen. There are quite a few Welshmen in the neighbourhood and we are thinking of organising a St. David's Day Dinner next March.

FORM PRIZES.

At the end of the Easter Term, prizes were given in the Lower School to the following boys who had obtained top positions: 1a, G. H. Washer; 1b, L. Weisbard, W. H. Thomas; 1c, D. T. Jeremy; 2a, H. I. Evans; 2b, A. Foner; 2c, S. R. Crook, E. Jones. As Mr. W. B. Thomas had already given a first prize in 2c, a diligence prize was given and divided between H. Fursland and W. G. Thomas.

This term, in addition to the school prizes for the year (Lower Forms: (a) first prize; (b) second prize. Upper Forms: (a) Science and Mathematics; (b) Literary Subjects; and (c) occasional special prizes) the Head Master offers in the Lower School a prize in each Form for the boy who makes most progress, and also a prize for the best writer.

In the Christmas term he will offer prizes in the Lower School for Reading, and in the Upper School for General Knowledge.

If we can define a prize as a book which a boy prizes, there is one prize which every boy can obtain, because he can buy it himself, viz.: a copy of each Magazine as it comes out; and then, when he leaves school, he can have these Magazines bound, and he will find such a volume grow more and more valuable as the years go by. One Old Boy has written to say that he not think much of the Magazines when he was at school, but now he finds a great pleasure in reading them and considers that they were really quite good and he was not sufficiently appreciative.

H. L. Baynham, R. Harris, A. Snipper, and B. Davies, the winners of the Fives' Competitions, were each awarded a penknife.

Every boy was enthusiastically cheered as he received his prize.

A TALK ABOUT OYSTERS.

No doubt many of our scholars have tasted an oyster, a bivalve from very early times considered much more a dainty than the cockle or mussel ; so perhaps those who are students of nature may like to have a short account of the animal, especially as one noted oyster ground is in Swansea Bay, and gives its name to the village of Oystermouth.

There is little in the rough external appearance of the oyster to attract attention, but, thought it is without beauty, and is said by some to recall to mind the old proverb, "As dull as an oyster," the internal arrangement of its parts and its life history have great interest to the enquiring student.

On separating the two valves, we perceive as in all bivalves, that each is lined with a thin and transparent membrane, which, like the shell, encloses the body as the leaves of a book are contained between its covers. These membranes formed what is called the *mantle*, the circumference of which is in the oyster free and unconnected. Between the layers of the mantle, besides other organs, are seen the *branchiae*, or gills, sometimes called the *beard*, which is generally removed before cooking, and they always consist of four delicate leaves composed of parallel fibres like the teeth of an exquisitely fine comb. Attached on one side they float loosely in the water, which, when the animal opens its valves finds its way into them. The mouth consists of a wide opening between the two inner plates of gills, without any dental apparatus.

The valves open of themselves by the elasticity of a simple ligament between them at the hinge, which has no teeth as most bivalves have, and are closed by the contraction of one powerful muscle which passes from one valve to the other, and which must be cut before the oyster can be opened. The hinge of the cockle and other shells on the sands ought to be observed, as they show very interesting differences in the hinge.

There are several things connected with an oyster not easily accounted for—the way it obtains fresh water for respiration, and what its food is and how it obtains it. It is essential to all fish, whether ordinary fish or shell-fish, that the water in their gills should be as rapidly changed as it is vitiated during the aeration of the blood, or they would be suffocated, and we know that the oyster, being fastened from infancy to a rock, has no means of seizing prey or even of putting any part of its body out in search of food. Under the microscope we perceive that every filament of the gills is covered with thousands of exquisitely minute paddles in constant and furious vibration,

causing by their united action very rapid currents of water which, sweeping over the entire surface of the gills, bring the oxygen required by the blood, and also streams of minute nutritive particles, whether animal or vegetable, to the mouth to find their way to the stomach. These minute vibrating hairs are called *cilia* from their imagined resemblance to eyelashes (*cilia*, eyelashes), and they are found in all bivalves and in many other forms of animal life. They can easily be seen under the microscope if a small piece of the gill of any bivalve—oyster or muscle—be cut off and examined on a piece of glass.

THE SHELL.—The shell is in two parts or valves, hence the oyster is called a *bivalve*, but the valves are very unequal, the smaller one being thin and flat and is uppermost, and the lower is larger, thicker, and concave, and by it the shell is attached near the hinge to the rock. The interior surface is smooth and white and somewhat pearly. Near the centre a rounded impression may be seen showing where the one strong muscle was attached. The shell is composed of carbonate of lime, and a small proportion of animal matter, and is formed by the mantle. Each layer was once a part of the mantle, and was successfully calcified and deposited by it to unite with those previously formed. At certain times the disposition of calcareous matter is much more abundant than at others, and then ridges are formed at distinct intervals, which give the oyster a very irregular, plaited or laminated appearance. It continues enlarging its shell four or five years, and then ceases to grow outwards, but the growth in thickness often continues longer. The lime for the shell in all shell-fish is obtained from their food just as lime is obtained from our food to form part of our bones.

Shells of bivalves are constantly seen on the sands perforated with *one* hole near the hinge. This shows that it was drilled and the animal devoured by one of the flesh-eating whelks, but the oyster is often found completely riddled with small holes which are the work of a small sponge, which can bore holes and continues its work underneath, excavating in all directions till the shell is undermined. It is not known how this sponge, chilled *Clione*, does this, but it seems to attack the shell only, and to have the power of dissolving the lime. A worse enemy of the oyster is the Star-fish. Though the statement may appear incredible, it is now ascertained that the Five-Finger, a seemingly helpless animal, as it lies on the sands, eats oysters, and it is said to do this by bringing its mouth to the edges of the oyster, and injecting into it a poisonous liquid which forces the animal to open its valves, and then it becomes an easy prey.

The whelks and other univalves fasten their eggs in horny cases to rocks or seaweeds to be hatched out by themselves, but the bivalves keep their eggs until hatched in the folds of the mantle. They are then ejected, and from their vast numbers, said to be nearly a million from one oyster, form quite a dense cloud in the water. This minute oyster has the rudiment of a shell and what is called a swimming pad with *cilia* attached, by which it is enabled, with the assistance of currents, to go a long distance from its parent, probably a wise provision of the Creator to prevent over-crowding on one spot. After a short time the fry or "spat" settle down and fasten themselves to the object they touch by exuding a calcareous cement, and in that spot remain until the dredge removes them.

Natural oysters bed are found in bays or estuaries several fathoms deep with shelving and not too rocky bottoms in every sea and are carefully tended to ensure a regular supply.

The oysters spawn in May and June and the fry or spat are extensively collected and placed in artificial shallow grounds; they are then called "natives," and do not attain their growth in less than five or six years, while the sea oysters are full grown in four years. Cockles and mussels are eaten all the year round, but the season for the oyster is from August 4th to May 12th.

In all countries the preservation and culture of oysters is a very important matter to provide the immense quantities daily required in large towns. A very great deal might be written about the history and improved cultivation of the oyster, but it would add too much to this account.

J. BURNS.

FIVES.

Great interest has been taken in Fives this term, both masters and boys having spent many happy moments at it. Thanks to Mr. Beanland, the proper code of rules is now in vogue and such has been the progress of the boys that we feel proud that they have beaten the Grammar School.

In the Fives Tournament there were eight entries for the senior competition and eight for the junior. Lots were drawn for partners, but it was arranged that the two best seniors should not become partners and similarly for the juniors.

In the first round the seniors agreed to play according to local, home-made rules. H. L. Baynham and R. Harris beat Ben Davies and —. Webber by 21 to 16, and T. Rowlands and T. M. Phillips beat R. Francis and T. Vicarage by 21 to 11.

In the final, H. L. Baynham and R. P. Harris won the rubber under Rugby rules, the scores being 15—9, 7—15, 15—3. The first game was the best contested, the rate of scoring being as follows:—

R —R.1.P.2—P.R.—R.3.P.—P.R.4—R.P.5—P.R.—R.6.P
 —B.1.H — H2B3—B.H—H.B4.5—B.H—HB6—B7.8H—
 —P.R—R.P—P.R—R7.8.9P—P.R—
 HB9—B.H—HB10.11—B12.13H —HB14—BH15.

In the junior first round A. Snipper and Bertie Davies beat Fursland and Ivor John by 15—10, 15—7, and H. Parvin and C. Morris beat H. Evans and Chidzoy by 15—5, 14—15, 15—14. The last game of this rubber was very exciting. P. and M. were only 9 whilst E. and C. were game ball: then followed four innings in which E. and C. were not allowed to score the winning point, whilst P. and M. gradually crept up from 9 to 15. In the final Snipper and Davies beat Parvin and Morris 15—4, 15—6.

A match was played against the Grammar School, each side offering one junior and two senior pairs. It was arranged beforehand that if the seniors drew, the match should be decided on the result of the junior game, and thanks to the excellent play of Fursland and Snipper we won the match. Only three of our senior players turned up and E. W. Barton, an old Grammar School boy, was allowed to play for us.

H. L. Baynham and E. W. Barton beat T. M. Williams and D. L. Jones 7—15, 15—8, 15—9, and beat J. Roberts and I. Moy Evans 15—10, 13—15, 15—9.

T. Rowlands and G. Lewis lost to J. Roberts and I. Moy Evans 10—15, 15—13, 9—15, and lost to T. M. Williams and D. L. Jones 7—15, 7—15.

We hope that a match with the Grammar School may now be regarded as an annual affair, and looked forward to as the crowning event of each Fives season.